LEGISLATIVE BILL IN THE HOUSE

Mr. Sims of Tennessee Attacks Applicants for Pensions.

SPANISH WAR SUFFERERS

In the Senate today the routine business was brief. Immediately after it was coneladed the financial bill was presented by the chair. It was agreed that after 2 o'clock today the pending measure and amendments thereto should be considered under the ten-minute rule.

Mr. Aldrich, in charge of the bill, gave notice that he would endeavor later today to obtain an agreement upon a time tomorrow for a final vote on the measure

Mr. Teller Replies to Mr. Allison. Mr. Teller was recognized to reply to the speech of Mr. Allison delivered yesterday. He had warted in vain, he said, for an ex-planation of the House bill, which technially was the measure under consideration. finances of the country with suspicion. He ered carefully, as it might possibly become the law. It had been drafted by a commis-sion composed of acute lawyers, and there were force and strength behind it.

were force and strength behind it.

Mr. Teller took strong issue with Mr. Allson that the United States was now on the gold standard.

"We are not on the gold standard, except by the unauthorized action of the treasury. We are on what is sometimes called a limping silver standard and sometimes a limping gold standard.

"Nobody outside of the United States has considered the United States on the gold standard, but it may be said that we practically have been forced by executive usurpation and transgression of the law to proceed as if we were on a gold standard."

Mr. Teller denied that the United States Mr. Teller denied that the United States is under the law on the gold standard, had been argued, but that this pending as had been argued, but that this pending bill was to be enacted into law because the gold-standard advocates were afraid that the American people would put some man in the White House who would not favor the gold standard. This fear constituted the reason for the pending bill, the purpose being to embody the gold standard into the statutes so that it could not be disturbed without great difficulty.

Mr. Teller said there never had been an hour since 1879 when there was the slightest doubt that the greenbacks would be redeemed in gold. Through the severest journess they had always been as good as

in any event repudiate its ob-He maintained, therefore, there for the legislation propos pending measure

The Bimetallic Amendment.

When Mr. Teller had concluded Mr. drich asked unanimous consent that the ommittee amendment relating to bimetallm should be considered simply as a new tion of the Senate substitute.

Jones (Ark.) objected to this proand insisted that the committee advocat should remain pending

Chandler (N. H.) then proposed horized to appoint commissioners to any therealtonal conference called by the nited States or any other country to ar-arize a bimetallic agreement. Mr. Wolcott suggested that this was ex-ting law, and asked Mr. Chandler to with-

draw the amendment.

Mr. Chandler replied that if the amendment was existing law it could do no harm to adopt it. He declined to withdraw the

The House today entered upon the con alderation of the executive, legislative and judicial appropriation bill, Before Mr. (Ind.), who was in charge of the bill, called it up, the reports in the cotested election case of Aldrich vs. Robbins, from the fourth Alabama district, were submitted. The majority reported in favor of the contestant and the minority in favo

The democrats were disposed to instat ion several days for general debate on the legislative bill on the ground that not suf-ficient time was to be allowed to debate the Porto Rican tariff bill. All efforts to reach an agreement failed, and the House went into committee of the whole, with no arrengement about general debate.

Mr. Hemenway made a general explana-

Mr. Payne (N. Y.), the floor leader of the majority, interrupted Mr. Hemenway to announce that in view of the failure to

Amounty, interragated Mr. Permenway to amounce that in view of the failure to reach an agreement concerning the debate on the legislative bill, he would call up the Porto Rican bill on Monday next. Mr. Hemenway said that the large addi-tional temporary force of clerks in the War and Navy Departments (He and 188, re-spectively) were continued, but that the committee deemed it unwise at this time to provide specific salaries for a permanent in-

Speaking generally about the Serical orce in the departments, Mr. Hemenway grovoked something of a storm by assertage that the departments were filled with accompetents, who were kept in by potical influence. He said that whenever the department proposed to discharge cal influence. He said that whenever the old of a department proposed to discharge ompetents congressmen bullyragged him o retaining them. He cited a case where order senators insisted upon the reten-

on of a man, Mr. Moody (Mass.), a member of the ap-

Value of Government Deposits. Mr. Bell (Col.) discussed the question of The trial of Mollie Harris, who is charged government deposits in national banks. It with the murder of Alice Queenan, October had been contended, he said, that banks 9 last, has been set for tomorrow in Crimmade nothing out of such deposits. Mr. inal Court No. 1, before Judge Clabaugh Rell said he had written to the treasurers of all the states and he had received enough replies to show that deposits of state funds had a well-defined market value. New had a well-defined market value. New York received 1½ per cent on daily balances and 3 per cent upon special funds. Kansas leceived 2 per cent, Pennsylvania 1½ per cent, Michigan 2½, Vermont 2, Massachu-ectts 2½ and 2, Maine 2, Connecticut 2½, Florida 2½, Georgia 2, Maryland 2, Colo-rado 4 and 2½ and Minnesota 3. He con-tended that it was a crime against the people for the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit millions of government funds in harlonal banks without interest.

Pension Applications Denounced.

Mr. Sims (Tenn.) submitted some remarks concerning pensions, taking as his text Senator Gallinger's reported statement that the pension bills before this Congress were passed they would bankrupt the treas-

He presented some interesting statistics regarding the claims for pensions on account of the Spanish war. From the twenty-three regular regiments engaged in the ty-three regular regiments engaged in the Santiago campaign, which suffered casual-ties to the number of 1.344, had come 2.962 applications for pensions. The eight volun-teer regiments engaged at Santiago, which suffered 200 casualities, presented 3.588 ap-

plications.

These latter regiments, he said, were all These latter regiments, he said, were all from the north. Eight southern regiments that suffered a loss of 150 had only 761 applications for pensions. This discrepancy he accounted for with the statement that in the south the pension mania was not rampant. He cited the case of three volunteer regiments, 98th Massachusetts, 8th rampant. He cited the case of three volunteer regiments, 98th Massachusetts, 8th Ohio and 1st District of Columbia, neither of which had suffered loss in killed, wounded or missing, yet which furnished 645, 487 and 400 applicants, respectively, for pensions. He declared that it would be no

honor to be upon the pension roll with the men from these northern regiments, whose rapacity for pensions was due to a de-bauched public sentiment.

THE ANTI-TRUST CONFERENCE. Plan for a National Organization

CHICAGO, February 14.—At the opening ession today of the anti-trust conference, called by the American Anti-Trust League, Prof. John R. Commons of New York was

he first speaker. Geo. Fred. Williams of Massachusetts presented the report of the committee on rules in favor of the ordinary parliamentary rules. The report was unanimously adopted. Louis F. Pest of Chicago reported for the committee on platform and resolutions. He said the report of the committee

tions. He said the report of the committee had been unanimously agreed upon, and introduced Prof. Wills, who read the report of the committee, prefacing it with a full list of the committeemen.

An address to the American people on the trust question, formulated by the resolutions committee, was read by Prof. Wills. The committee on national organization reported that it had considered the question of a national organization and presented a detailed outline for the same.

M. L. Lockwood was recommended for president, H. B. Martin for secretary, C. T. Bride for tree surer and W. B. Fleming for financial secretary.

inancial secretary.

After a protracted debate the address to the public on the report of resolutions committee was declared adopted. The vote was not unanimous, however, many of the delegates maintaining that under the rules the resolution are crifical to the contraction.

resolution, which was adopted, denouncing the anti-scalping bill as a trust measure, discriminating and unjust.

Favors Scizure of Rallroads.

After a heated debate the resolutions committee last night decided to report in favor of government ownership of railroads, and and without payment for "watered stock or other fictiticus values." There was a sharp discussion in the committee, several tilts between members, brough sharp discussion in the committee, and several tilts between members, brought on by an effort to make the platform read as it had been drawn up, that the government should seize the railroads on payment of actual value, "and without payment for franchise values." Unanimous action was finally obtained by culting out the words "franchise values," inserting instead the phrase "watered stock or other fetitious values."

or other fictitious values."

The committee also unanimously favored direct popular legislation as a means obtaining the result.

Resolutions introduced.

direct popular legislation as a means of obtaining the result.

Resolutions introduced yesterday morning by Judge Fleming of Kentucky, and adopted by a rising vote, strongly condemned the currency bill now before Congress. The resolutions declare that the bill, if passed, will "enthrone the money oligarchy, establish a continental bank trust, enslaye the people and destroy the republic to the end that free government may beginning the proper that the people and destroy the republic to the end that free government may beginning the people and destroy the republic to the end that free government may beginning the result." may perish from the earth

May perish from the earth."

A committee to prepare a memorial to the United States Senate against the bill was provided for, and the people of the country urged to gather at court houses, school houses and other public places to protest against the programs.

houses and other public places to protest against the necsure.

Immediately after the adoption of the Fleming resolutions Amasi Thornton of New York notified the presiding officer that he would refuse to deliver the speech for which he was scheduled. Mr. Thornton made no statement on the thoor of the conference regarding the matter, but in an interview later he explained his reasons for iterview later he explained his reasons for efusing to take further part in the confer-nce. "I was assured," he said, "that this was to be a non-partisan gathering. I had hat assurance over the signature of Prest-

HAVE NO OBJECTION.

Commissioners Approve Bill for In-

corporating Telephone Company. Representative Babcock, chairman of the House District committee, has been in-formed by the District Commissioners that they see no objection to House bill 2708, to incorporate the Columbia Telephone Com-

PICTURE OF OLYMPIA.

Presented to Admiral Dewey by Mr. Edward Moran.

Mr. Edward Moran, the widely known marine artist, today presented to Admira and Mrs. Dewey a handsome picture of the famous Manila flagship Olympia, done or canvas in oil. The big fighting machine that has won such a place of glory-in con-In Mr. Moran's work as she appeared when conveying the admiral back to his native shores. The battle dress of somber gray and black has given way to the garb of peace, and the Olympia is ploughing along the foam-crested waves, a ship of dazzling whiteness. The home-bound pennant trails far astern. The picture is very effective and is carefully executed.

whiteness. The home-bound pennant trails far astern. The picture is very effective and is carefully executed. The present of the admiral, at 1747 the picture is very effective and is carefully executed. The presentation took place this morning at the residence of the admiral, at 1747 the picture is very effective and is carefully executed. The presentation took place this morning at the residence of the admiral, at 1747 the picture is very effective and is carefully executed. The presentation took place this morning at the residence of the admiral, at 1747 the picture is very effective and is carefully executed. The presentation took place this morning at the residence of the admiral, at 1747 the picture is very effective and is carefully executed. The presentation took place this morning at the residence of the admiral, at 1747 the picture is very effective and is carefully executed. The presentation took place this morning at the residence of the admiral, at 1747 the picture is very effective and is carefully executed. The presentation took place this morning at the residence of the admiral, at 1747 the picture is very effective and is carefully executed.

Accused of Murder.

The trial of Mollie Harris, who is charged The prisoner will be defended by Messrs Turner and Mitchell, who were counsel for Benjamin H. Snell at his trial.

Decline to Grant Request.

The District Commissioners have acted adversely upon the suggestion of the East Washington Citizens' Association that some sort of shelter be provided for persons transferring from the street cars at the transferring from the street cars at the Peace monument. The Commissioners feel that if a shed or other form of shelter be provided at this point, they would, to be consistent, be required to permit the erection of like shelters at the other transfer points in the city, and they state that the removal of such shelters was demanded by the people themselves in the past.

Mr. Green's Theme.

Arrangements have been made for an address by Mr. Bernard R. Green before the students in architecture at the Columbian University this evening, beginning at to o'clock. Mr. Green's theme will be "The Planning and Construction of Libraries."

On statutory grounds, Hazel B. Nofsinger this afternoon through Attorneys H. E Davis and C. C. Tucker, petitioned the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to grant her a divorce from Ferdinand C. Nofsinger

Local Bills in the House Mr. Weeks of Michigan has introduced a

bill in the House providing that \$1.50 per

TRANSFERS TO TREASURY

Calling on the Force of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Examinations to Be Made Prior to Making Desired Detail for Count-

ers and Manipulators of Money

The civil service commission has just con ducted an examination at the Treasury Department, in the room of the board of examiners, for the promotion of some thir een clerks from positions below to posi tions above clerical grades; and for the ransfer of certain persons from the non apportioned to the apportioned force of the lepartment. Examinations of this kind are unusual at the Treasury Department, as they have been held usually at the civil

ervice commission. The positions of printer's assistant, skilled selper and operative in the bureau of en graving and printing are in the force no subject to the law of apportionment, while subject to the law of apportionment, while all clerical positions in the department proper are subject to that law. There are many positions in the office of the treasurer of the United States, such

is feeder and separator and expert counter as feeder and separator and expert counter, where the pay is so low that it has not always been possible to find persons on the civil service eligible registers that were willing to accept the positions unless promotion in the near future could be expected to accur.

to occur.

For this reason, and by reason of the nature of the work, it has been found in the interests of good administration to transfer from the bureau of engraving and printing persons skilled, by reason of much practice and thorough discipline, in the manipulation of paper, newly printed money and other securities of the United States.

The persons upon the eligible registers in distant states are not so available for this work as the persons in the bureau of engraving and printing, and the depart engraving and printing, and the department in supplying the currency notes at the treasury, and by reason of a lack of appropriation, has been compelled to detail from the force of the bureau of engraving and printing competent persons to keep up the work, with a permanent transfer in view to the treasury rolls as the vacancies occur.

It has been found by experience that persons with great skill in counting and manipulating paper often lack the educational training for clerical places, and do not pass the academic examinations required for such transfer by the civil service commission.

ce commission.

The department has now adopted the polley that when details are necessary the persons sha'l be examined by the commison prior to such detail, so that their qualifications may be determined complete quanications may be determined complete-ly and the question of residence in con-formity with the law of apportionment can be settled with satisfaction to the commis-sion, so that there will be no obstacle to instant transfer when vacancies are avail-

It is believed at the department that for such positions as paper counters, counters, expert counters, feeders, separators and money order assorters and positions like in character the bureau of engraving and printing is the best and only training school the government has. And it has been observed that young women can do the work more rapidly and more accurately than men, be they old or young. They have the patience and dexterity so necessary for the work, and the opinion is current in the department that it will be economical to employ them. the government has. And it has been ob

THE CENSUS BUREAU.

Examinations for Positions to Be Sus

will be no more examinations for ositions in the census for some time. How although the eligible list of those who are to be connected with the census is nearly ompleted. Friday next the examination: in Washington will terminate for a month at least. On that date Chief Examiner Garber and his corps of examiners will leave for Chicago, where examinations will be held for a week. Here all those who failed at the last examination will be re-examined, together with the new candi-dates recently named by the senators and representatives in the week.

epresentatives in the west. From Chicago the examiners will go to incorporate the Columbia Telephone Company. They are, however, of the opinion that special provision should be made for regulating the construction of conduits, and they have, therefore, recommended that a section, to be numbered 18, be added to the bill, and that the number of section 18 be changed to 19.

The section which the Commissioners recommend be added provides: "That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall require all conduits laid under such conditions and regulations as they may prescribe, and so located and constructed that they will form a part of a

This resulted in a complete change of program, with the result that many of the old questions have been eliminated. In fact, the examination now is more practical, and no one can possibly pass does not understand mathematics at

does not understand mainematics at least as far as percentage.

Some have charged Director Merriam with purposely making the examinations more difficult to prevent any more from passing, but this is not so, since the eligi-ble list is sadly in need of more names, and it is feared the examinations in Chicago. is feared the examinations in Chicago, eston and New York cannot supply the Besides, the director has the matter of examinations in the hands of Examiner Garber, and he has made quite a name for himself since his connection with the census. He makes the questions and marks the control of ions and marks the papers.

CHILD CHOKED TO DEATH.

Sixteen-Months-Old Nathaniel Simms Given a Piece of Meat.

Coroner Carr was called upon yesterday afternoon to investigate the death of Nathaniel Simms, colored, sixteenth months old, who died suddenly at the home of his parents on Wylle street northeast. When the police of the ninth precinct investigated the case yesterday they reported that

gated the case yesterday they reported that death had resulted from a fall from a high chair. The coroner found that the child had been choked to death while trying to swallow a piece of meat. Mrs. Simms, the child's mother, had occasion to leave the house yesterday, and she left her baby in charge of an older sister.

The baby was permitted to have a piece of meat, with the result stated. It appears that the child was seated at the table at the time he was choked, and during his struggle he fell to the floor. This was what led to the belief that he had been killed by falling. A certificate of accidental death was given.

Meeting of Columbia Chapter. The regular monthly meeting of Columbi Chapter, Daughters of the American Revo-

lution, was held last night at the Ebbits House, Mrs. Davis, the vice regent, presiding. Little business was transacted, the meeting soon resolving itself into a social gathering, into which were introduced a number of entertainment features, that were thoroughly enjoyed.

Aged Lady Seriously Injured. Mrs. Mary C. Bannon, fifty-five years old, was seriously injured about 9 o'clock last night by falling down the steps at her home, No. 2019 9th street northwest. The

police were notified and the injured woman was removed to Garfield Hospital for treatment. She was reported today to be improving.

Choice of Ninth District. The ninth district republicans met at the office of the Bee last evening, with Lewis Williams in the chair and Thomas Olive secretary. An organization was effected. secretary. An organization was effected. Fifty republicans were enrolled and a resolution was adopted indersing W. Calvin Chase and Dr. J. E. Jones as delegates to the next national republican convention. A committee of three was appointed to canvass and enroll every republican in the ninth district.

To Abolish Small Beer Barrels.

The ways and means committee of the louse today agreed to report a bill of much interest to the brewing interests, abolishing what are known to the trade as sixth and eighth barrels, making quarter barrels the smallest packages of this character authorized by law.

TELEPHONE HEARING

New Company Wants to Commence Business.

STATEMENTS BY ITS OFFICERS

Progress Made in Soliciting Subscribers Here.

OPERATING FIGURES

The House District committee gave a hearing today on the bill to authorize the Washington Telephone and Telegraph Company to construct and operate a telephone system in the District of Columbia.

The bill (H. R. 294) provides as follows: "That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized and directed to permit the Washington Telephone and Telegraph Company to install, maintain and operate a telephone plant and exchanges, and the necessary services connected therewith, in the city of Washington and the District of Columbia, under such rules, regulations and restrictions as now exist or as may hereafter be made relative to telephone and telegraph companies in said city or District; and that they permit said company to lay all necessary underground conduits in the streets and avenues to carry its wires and to string wires on poles in the alleys of the city of Washing-ton and in the District of Columbia outside of the limits of the city of Washington, subject to the same regulations and restrictions which, may now apply or may hereafter be prescribed for the regulation of telephone and telegraph companies in the District of Columbia: Provided, That the rates to be charged by the said Washington Telephone and Telegraph Company shall not at any time be more than \$36 per year for residence telephones, nor more than \$48 per year for business telephones in the city of Washington.
"Section 2. That it shall be lawful for the Washington Telephone and Telegraph Company to acquire, by purchase, rental, or otherwise, the use of any conduit or ducts now laid or hereafter to be laid under any of the streets, avenues or alleys of the city of Washington, or any of the roadways of the District of Columbia.
"Section 3. That this act shall take effect for the District of Columbia. of the limits of the city of Washington,

"Section 3. That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage."

Present at the Hearing.

There were present at the hearing today Samuel W. Ross, president of the company; George R. Webb, vice president of this company and president of the Maryland Telephone Company of Baltimore; Attorney H. W. Rusk, W. J. Hayward, Harry Parr, H. W. Rusk, W. J. Hayward, Harry Parr, James Bond, H. W. Webb and John Headden, directors of the Baltimore company, and also directors of the Washington company, and R. H. Johnson, Frank B. Noyes, Thos. W. Smith and E. P. Berry, directors of the Washington company; Sydney H. Browne, general engineer of the Baltimore and Pittsburg companies, was also present. Mr. V. A. Hubbard, chief clerk of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, was present, also Mr. Hemphill, Mr. Staples and Mr. Danenhower, representing the local telephone subscribers' association.

Mr. Rusk's Statement.

Ex-Representative Rusk of Maryland first addressed the committee. He said this bill, which had the unanimous approval of the District Commissioners, proposed to permit the Washington Telephone and Telegraph Company to construct and operate a telephone system in the District of Columbia. It was a duly organized cor-poration, with offices in this city, and for some time had been securing subscribers to the proposed telephone system. The board of directors included well-known citiboard of directors included well-known citizens of the District and some Baltimore men who were prominent in financial circles of the latter city, and connected with large corporate interests. The personnel of the directorate was guarantee of the ability of the company to fulfill its obligations and carry out the work in hand.

Mr. Mudd of Mary and wanted to know if the company proposed to do a telegraph business, as the title might imply.

Mr. Rusk said there was nothing in the bill authorizing the company to do a telegraph business, and it was not intended to do so. Mr. Mudd thought the title should be amended, then.

oe amended, then. Mr. Rusk said the company had been or

ganized under the laws of New Jersey, which provided for a perpetual charter, rather than under the District of Columbia,

A Local Charter Suggested.

back. People familiar with the New Jersey laws know that stockholders are relieved of responsibility. He suggested that the incorporators should at once consider the feasibility of getting a local charter. Mr. Rusk sald the company would be perfeetly willing to give up its New Jersey charter and be chartered by the same act of Congress which granted the franchise. The only object to be kept in view in this regard would be not to limit the company to the twenty-year charter provided by the

George R. Webb, vice president of Mr. George R. Webb, vice president of the company, then spoke upon the bill. In answer to questions by Chairman Babcock he said that the capital stock of the company was \$1,500,000. As it is impossible to float a corporation before the franchise is obtained, only a nominal amount of capital stock had been paid in. He said that some of the men interested in this company also owned stock in the Baitimore company. He spoke of the difficulty of floating bonds of a company with a twenty-year charter.

He spoke of the difficulty of floating bonds of a company with a twenty-year charter, and said there would be no objection to having a charter from Congress.

Mr. Webb said that the situation regarding independent telephone systems in this country did not seem to be very well understood by the public at large. There are now 2,600 independent telephone companies, scattered throughout the country. When the independent system was first taken up many companies were started up without sufficient backing financially. Recently, however, the people who have gone into the business have been of higher standing financially, and able to carry out the projects they attempted.

jects they attempted.

He told of the extension of the indeper dent telephone system in Cleveland. Mon-eyed men took hold of it, street rallway magnates were interested, and connection was made with 140 independent telephone companies in the state of Ohio.

Growth of Independent Companies. "If we get this franchise," said Mr. Webb we will build to Pittsburg. The Pittsburg line will build to Beaver, Pa., the Ohio company will come down to Beaver, and we will have long-distance communication be

tween Washington and Cleveland."
Continuing Mr. Webb described the growth of the independent telephone system in other cities. In New York prominent financiers had hold of the enterprise, and 25,000 subscribers have been obtained. In Boston well-known capitalists are concerned and the system is spreading. Stockholders in the Baltimore company own a line at Wilmington, Del.; at Havre de Grace, Md., and expect to extend it through Bel Air to Baltimore.

Respecting the proposed local project, Mr. Webb said, the company came here about December a and opened offices. Solicitors were started out after subscribers. He submitted to the committee a typewritten list tween Washington and Cleveland."

were started out after subscribers. He submitted to the committee a typewritten list of subscribers who had signed contracts to take 'phones at \$18 and \$36 a year. He said the list included nearly every prominent business man in Washington.

"We don't come here to fight any one," said Mr. Webb. "That is not our plan. The fact is, the Bell Telephone Company has not developed the local field. We propose to do so." He said that of the 214 residence contracts which his company had obtained only thirty-two have the Bell telephone. This showed that the company would work in a field which is not now filled. Will Not Sell Out.

"What assurance will you give us," ask ed Mr. Smith, a member of the committee "that you won't sell out to the Bell Company.

"Any assurance that you please," swered Mr. Webb. Continuing, Mr. Webb said that outside of the government 'phones the Bell Company has only 1,957 sub-(Continued on Eleventh Page.)

CAPT. BEACH'S VIEWS.

In Favor of Reclaiming the South

Side of the Avenue. Speaking to a reporter of The Star of the action of the Senate today in requesting the District Commissioners to furnish a statement as to the value of the property statement as to the value of the property on the south side of Pennsylvania avenue between the Peace monument and 15th street, together with the rental values of the buildings, Capt. Beach, the Engineer Commissioner; said he is in favor of anything which tehds to reclaim the south side of this thoroughfare. He said the work of preparing the statement desired by the Senate will devolve upon the assessor of the District or upon the board of assistant assessors, and will be one of much magnitude.

In this connection Capt. Beach said he is in favor of placing the proposed municipal building on Pennsylvania avenue, and he suggested two sites. The first, square 575, bounded by 1st and 2d streets and Pennsylvania avenue and B street, opposite the Botanical Gardens. The other is composed of squares bounded by 9th and 10th streets and Pennsylvania avenue and Louisiana avenue. Either site, Capt, Beach believes, would be an ideal one, convenient to the street railway lines, and both could, he thinks, be advantageously used. In this connection Capt. Beach said he

CLAIMS HEAVY DAMAGES. Suit in Which Public Printer is Made

Defendant. Suit-at-law to recover damages in the sum of \$70,000 was instituted this afternoon by Welker Given, through Attorney J. Walter Wheatley, against Frank W. Palmer, the public printer. It is stated that some time in March, 1892, the democrats in Congress wanted literature to circulate for campaign purposes, which they could get in large quantities and circulate free. Henry

George's work on "Protection and Free Trade" was selected and divided into five

parts and printed as the speeches of five

parts and printed as the speeches of five different men.

It is stated that after objecting to this procedure, the republicans in the Senate declared their intention of circulating in the same manner matter which would be favorable to them, and selected Mr. Given's work on economic subjects for the purpose. Subsequently, an investigation was had and such circulation of documents was stopped. Mr. Given therefore sues the public printer to recover \$70,000. Under the law, it is stated, a judgment secured against the public printer in a case of this kind would be paid by the United States.

RIOTERS BURN PROPERTY. Serious Condition Still Prevails in Island of Martinique.

FORT DE FRANCE, Martinique, February 14, via Haytien cable.-A mob of rioters yesterday at Rivierre Sallee refused to hear Senator Knight, who is favorably disposed toward their cause. At midnight the plantations of La Cocotte and

Champign were set fire to.

News has been received here from Paris announcing that the garrison is to be reinforced and that the French cruiser Suchet is on her way here.

THE NEW DREIBUND.

association of Germany, England and the United States. From Ainslee's Monthly. The association of the German empire,

the British empire and the United States for purposes of mutual advantage is the greatest guarantee of peace the world has ever had. The united power of the three nations, even without Japan and Italy-I say nothing about Austria-Hungary-is so preponderant that war against them would mean the annihilation of the French and Russian fleets, and even though French and Russian armies should-which is more than doubtful-be victorious on land, it would be a barren victory, and they would, would be a barren victory, and they would, in the end, be obliged to capitulate to the powers that control the sea. Even if war were a possible contingency, the stake for which the Germans, who would have to bear the brunt of it, are playing is so tremendous as to justify their taking the risk. With the assurance that war is out of the question, Germany cannot hesitate. On the one hand is a sure prospect of commercial progress, which will east into the shade the brilliant record made by the German empire in the past thirty years; on the other is uncertainty and doubt.

There are many in Germany, England

other is uncertainty and doubt.

There are many in Germany, England and the United States, as well as elsewhere, to oppose the modernizing of the world, many in whom the spirit of anarchy is so strong that they prefer a feudal world in which petty states are allowed to perpetuate misgovernment, many who decry commercial civilization and fight with words for what they term the rights of barbarism, many who object to a world peace obtained by means of an international policy. But their protests will grow fainter and fainter as civilization, confident in its "eorganizing ability, fertilizes the in its reorganizing ability, fertilizes the desert and brings plenty where poverty was before, substitutes systems of imperial justice for petty tyranny, teaches tice for petty tyranny, teaches millions to know necessities they never dreamed of, and shows them how, by patient work, to satisfy the new wants, educates them men-tally, uplifts them morally and puts them into vital touch with the rest of human

FRANCE SHORT OF SOLDIERS.

this Year's Conscription Shows Large Falling Off. Paris Correspondence Pall Mali Gazette.

The conscripts belonging to this year's

contingent are now rejoining their resepctive regiments, and yesterday and today Paris has been afforded the rather pic turesque spectacle of the departure of the bleus, as the young soldiers are popularly termed. Squads of young fellows in charge of a corporal or a sergeant are to be met with at every turn and corner. As they march through the streets they present anything but a military appearance, for they are all of them still in their civilian clothes, are all of them still in their civilian clothes, and the infinite varieties of costume make up a very motley picture. Most of them carry a little hand luggage, made up in the main of provisions given them by friends to cheer them on their route. Not a few have screwed up their courage for the ordeal that awaits them by copious libations, as the result of which they exhibit a merriment that is noisy if a little forced. At the railway stations, which are specially guarded for the occasion by small detachments of soldiers, the animation is great, since the number of conscripts contributed since the number of conscripts contributed by Paris is nearly 20,000, and the most of them are seen off by their friends.

The total number of conscripts this year shows a reduction of nearly 15,000 on that of last year. This noticeable drop has caused some uneasiness in France, and efof last year. This noticeable drop has caused some uneasiness in France, and efforts are being made to account for it in as satisfactory a way as possible. The fundamental cause of the diminution is doubtless due to the stationary state of the population, but it is also a fact that there has been a special cause at work this year. The medical examination of the conscripts has been far more severe on this occasion. The medical examination of the conscripts has been far more severe on this occasion than for several years past. In 1884 Gen. Mercier, alarmed at the dwindling of the annual contingent, ordered the military medical boards—the conselis de revision, as they are termed—to pass men who, though they would not be fit to make active soldiers, might yet be utilized for duties that do not involve actual fighting. Their presence in the ranks would thus set free a number of men capable of going to the front, but whose occupation would make them noncombatants in the event of war. There have since been complaints that some of the men passed as the result of Gen. Mercier's instructions suffered in their health in consequence of their incorporation. M. De Freycinet, in response to public opinion, decided to return to the old system, and the military doctors have, therefore, had to show themselves much stricter. The resulting deficit that has to be faced is, however, a erious matter, especially as there is little tope that it will disappear in the future.

Submit an Amendment. The District Commissioners today sub-mitted to Representative Babcock, chair-

man of the House District committee, the ereft of a bill to amend the act of Congress of July 8, 1898, authorizing the re-assessment of water-main taxes in the District. The Commissioners believe that if the water-main assessments can be levied and made collectible promptly upon the laying of the mains, it would be much less of a hardship upon the citizens.

It pays to read the want columns of Stev. Hundreds of rituations are f through them.

REMEDYING DEFECTS. Workmen Engaged in Repairs on th

Quite a force of workmen were on duty at the Post Office Department this morning making good the defects in the building. They first tackled the roof, which has been leaking badly during the recent heavy rains, and which some time ago manifested its poor construction by dropping a section through the big skylight of the city post office. The Post Office Department will be obliged to go down in its pocket and pay the expenses of the work, as the Treasury

Department declines to pay out any more

Department declines to pay out any more money for the big building.

A reporter of The Star visited the roof this morning and found about a dozen workmen creeping over the big roof looking for trouble. And they found all they were looking for, and a little more. Many leaks were discovered, and it was found necessary, to insure the safety of the interior wire screens, to wire each one separately to the iron supports. These wire screens are just below the big glass roof, and are supposed to catch any glass that might be broken from storms or failing debris.

It has been found upon examination that It has been found upon examination that

It has been found upon examination that they only rest upon the small iron supports of the construction and are not otherwise secured. In some instances there is only a small bearing, and the natural contraction of the metal from cold reduces this support, in some instances (as was evidenced by the accident of some weeks ago) as to make it dangerous. After the workmen have concluded it is asserted there will be no danger from falling screens, for it is the purpose of the officials to have every screen.

no danger from falling screens, for it is the purpose of the officials to have every screen secured. But there will always be liability to leaks, although the workmen are taking off the copper strips and puttying every plate of glass separately.

There is still a great element of danger in the big glass skylight which forms the roof of the city post office. This, too, is provided with interior screens of similar construction to the one on the roof. The danger, however, is from flying glass. Every day or so some one drops something, and immediately there is a scurrying among the clerks as the flying glass comes jinging down. One of the workmen on the roof this morning dropped a putty knife and it went sailing through the big skylight, carrying with it a mass of glass, which the screen, because through the big skylight, carrying with it a mass of glass, which the screen, because of its wide mesh, was unable to hold. Fortunately, no one was injured, although several clerks working in the neighborhood of the accident were frightened

A lady dropped her pocket book recently and it broke the glass just the same. These accidents have had a disqueting effect upon the clerks who are employed in the city post office.

upon the clerks who are employed in the city post office.
Several other improvements are taking place throughout the building to remedy existing defects. Storm doors have been found necessary to keep out the cold on the first floor, and a number of new radiators have been put in the rooms. But even these do not keep out the cold, which comes through the badly constructed windows. The Post Office Department proposes to make the necessary repairs now wherever they are found. In case there is not enough money to do the work, Congress will be asked for an appropriation, and from the looks of things an appropriation will be necessary.

COLORED MEN CONFER.

Considering Various Questions Relat-ing to the Negro Race. The proceedings of the conference of colored men now in progress at Enon Baptist

Church, C street between 6th and 7th streets southeast, were devoted today to meetings of the committee on resolutions and the special committee to wait upon House election committee No. 2, both of which were appointed yesterday. C. N. Jones, who is contesting a seat in Congress from Mississippi and in whose be half the committee will appear before the

House committee, was present, and ac-

quainted the gathering with the conditions

in the case. Both bodies will probably re-port at a session to be held tonight. port at a session to be he'd tonight.

The convention began yesterday at 1:30 p.m. James W. Poe presided and explained the objects of the gathering. The credentials of 106 delegates, representing several states and the District, were approved, and organization was effected by the election of Mr. Poe as permanent chairman; W. H. Thomas and J. C. Hill, secretaries; Rev. N. T. Bell, chaplain, and Henry Jackson, sergeant-at-arms.

sergeant-at-arms.
During the sessions, addresses were made
by Perry H. Carson, L. Willis, Recorder H.
P. Cheatham, C. J. Jones and W. C. Payne.
Resolutions commending Senator Pritchard
were passed and presented to him by a select committee.

Committees were announced as follows:
President James W. Poe then annaunced
the following committee on resolutions: B.
McKay, C. C. Curtis, W. F. Everett, R. S.
Douglas, Thomas Robb, Louis Willis, Rev.
N. T. Bell, J. L. Keith and R. S. Ross. To
wait on election committee No. 2 of the
House of Representatives: W. F. Everett,
B. McKay, J. C. Hill, W. H. Thomas, H. M.
Wells, C. C. Curtis, L. Willis and William
Ennis.

The convention will held and the convention of the convention will held and the convention will held

are expected from

Register Judson W. Lyons and others.

Want the Law Amended The District Commissioners, finding

ergeant-at-arms.

themselves hampered by a clause in the charter of the Eckington and Soldiers' Home Railway Company, now the City and Suburban Railway Company, which requires the tracks of the company to be located "along and wholly outside the Bunker Hill road on land to be acquired by said company by gift or purchase, and made a part of said road," they have re quested Senator McMillan, chairman of the Senate District committee, to assist them in

securing an amendment of the law.
While they believe this provision of the law was proper for the protection of the road when undertaken, it is not believed by them to be necessary now. As the track is to be reconstructed, the Commissioners beto be reconstructed, the Commissioners be-lieve better results could be secured by placing the track in the center of the road-way than by requiring that it occupy its present position along the north edge of the roadway.

Welcome to Generals Brooke and The veterans of the old 2d Corps Arms

of the Potomác, will give cordial greeting to their old comrades and commanders Generals Brooke and Shafter, at Willard's Hotel, tonight at 7:30 o'clock. Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles will preside. .

Sues for \$10,000.

Marion F. Holderman, through Charles Poe and C. C. Emig. his counsel, this afternoon filed a sult for \$10,000 damages against the Metropolitan Railroad Company, alleging that the company caused the death of his wife, the late Jessie C. Holderman, February 23, 1899.

Erskine Acquitted.

Harlow L. Erskine, the aged man who was charged by Emma Wenner, as stated in The Star, with criminally assaulting her in the Zoological Park the afternoon of June 23 last, was acquitted today. The case was given to the jury shortly before 11 o'clock this morning, and a verdict rendered about 12:30. Chief Justice Bingham at once released the defendant from cus tody.

The new British steamer Almora has arrived at Halifax, N. S., having steamed slowly nearly 600 miles to port with her broken shaft roughly spliced with clamps

Baltimore Markets.

Baltimore Markets.

Baltimore Markets.

Baltimore Markets.

Baltimore Special Special

Government Bonds.

2 per cents, registered. 1908-1928. 3 per cents, registered, 1908-1928. 3 per cents, coupon, 1908-1928. 4 per cents, registered, 1907. 4 per cents, coupon, 1907. 4 per cents, registered, 1925. 4 per cents, registered, 1925. 5 per cents, registered, 1904. 6 per cents, coupon, 1904. 100% 100% 115% 115% 134% 134% 113% 113%

FINANCE AND TRADE

Strong Opening in Stocks Followed by Irregularity Later.

HEAVY OFFERINGS ON ADVANCES

The Big Interests Not Ready to Sustain Higher Prices.

GENERAL MARKET REPORTS

pecial Dispatch to The Evening Star.

NEW YORK, February 14.-Early trading in today's stock market was misleading inasmuch as the activity and prices of that period were not sustained in the later dealings. During the first hour there

Union Pacific, in lesser degree, reflected similar conditions, but was sustained by a strong clique. All the shares in the middle class were strong and weak by turns, but became dull at the low levels instead of inspiring liquidation. The public demand comes only in spurts, and this fact prolongs the professional domination of prices. There is an apparent willingness to buy and the market is undoubtedly in a responsive state but these sponsive state, but there is a desire to wait intil the so-called big interests take lefinite position.

It has been sald, until the saying has be

definite position.

It has been sald, until the saying has become monotonous, that these interests would force prices up in order to realize on present holdings. Thus far the liquidation has not reached the volume which would indicate that the influential interests had agreed that the zenith had been reached. The buying has not been large enough to indicate the presence of a concerted denand outside of a few specialties. The public is consequently holding aloof and waiting for some overt act of sufficient significance to inspire action.

The currency bill comes up tomorrow, and that may help the situation. Commission houses, at least, expect that it will. The market has the capacity for standing firm under attack, and this is a symptom of increasing strength as a rule. The local situation, the gas fight and the traction muddle are tending toward improvement, and definite progress in these matters would help the entire market.

Third Avenue declared a dividend of 1 per cent on its shares today, the stock selling off after a strong opening on mixed dealings. The Consolidated Exchange contingent again sold Sugar in liberal volume, forcing the price down about 2 per cent

ingent again sold Sugar in liberal volume ording the price down about 2 per cent rom the buoyant level of the forenoon. The iron and steel works showed ofit-taking, but became dull at the Money was abundant at 214 per cent, and there is no concern on that score. Rail-road earnings were good and there was nothing decidely adverse in any of the day's developments. The market is in a rut and needs a surprise to force it opt.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. New York Stock Market. American Cotton Oil....

Am. Steel & Wire pfd.... American Sugar

American Tobacco

Atchison

Atchison, pfd Aremson, pid.
i altimore & Ohlo, pid.
Baltimore & Ohlo, w 1.
Baltimore & Ohlo, w 1.
BrooklynRapid Transit.
Chesapeake & Ohlo.
', C. U. & St. Lonis.
Chicago, B. & Q.
Chic & Northwestern.
Chesapeake tnic & Northwestern. 163 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 124 | 123 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 on. Tobacco, pfd.... Delaware & Hudson. Pedaware & Hulson Federal Steel. Federal Steel. pfd. General Electric Illinois Central Louisville & Nashville Metropolitan Traction. Mannattan Elevated. 114% 113% 82 81% 18134 180 Missouri Pacific.. M., K. & T., pfd... House of Representatives: W. F. Everett, National lead Co.

B. McKay, J. C. Hill, W. H. Thomas, H. M. Wells, C. C. Curtis, L. Willis and William Ennis.

The convention will hold another session tonight when addresses are averaged from Pacific Mail. 412 42 400. 411. 1367 89% 12 67 160 50% 76 331 34 467 241 241

Washington Stock Exchange. Sales-regular call, 12 o'clock m.—U. S. 3s, registered, \$400 at 10345, \$500 at 10345. Chesapeate and Potomac Telephone con. 5s, \$5,000 at 1045, Columbia Title Insurance, 5s at 5. Capital Traction, 29 at 913. Mergenthaler Linotype, 10 at 1395. Lanston Monotype, 50 at 1345. American Graphophone, 100 at 115. At reall—Potomac Fire Insurance, 5 at 74, 3 at 74. Lanston Monotype, 10 at 135. Capital Traction, 100 at 3455, 29 at 915. American Graphophone, 100 at 115.

at 11½.
District of Columbia Bonds.—3.65s, 1924, funding, 117 bid.

100 at 91%, 20 at 91%. American Graphophone, 100 at 11%.
District of Columbia Bonds.—3.65s, 1924, funding, 117 bid.
Miscellaneous Bonds.—Metropolitan Railroad cert. indebt., A, 110 bid, 116 asked. Metropolitan Railroad cert. indebt., A, 110 bid, 116 asked. Metropolitan Railroad cert. indebt., B, 110 bid, 116 asked. Columbia Railroad cert. indebt., B, 110 bid, 116 asked. Columbia Railroad all mort. 5c, 110 bid, 112 asked. Columbia Railroad all mort. 5c, 110 bid, 112 asked. Columbia Railroad all mort. 5c, 110 bid, 112 asked. Columbia Railroad all mort. 5c, 110 bid, 112 asked. Mushington Gas Co. series B, 6c, 113 bid. U. S. Electric Light deb. imp. 6c, 114 asked. Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone con. 5a, 104% bid, 105 asked. American Security and Trust 4s, 100 bid. Washington Market Co. 1st 6s, 114 bid. Washington Market Co. 1st 6s, 114 bid. Washington Market Co. 4mp. 6s, 114 bid. Washington Market Co. 4mp. 6s, 114 bid. Washington Market Co. 4mp. 6s, 114 bid. Washington Market Co. 1st 6s, 115 bid. Farmers and Mechanics', 205 bid. 250 asked. (Columbia, 155 bid. Capital, 140 bid. Washington Market Societa and Trust. 250 bid. 150 asked. Washington Lona and Trust. 152 bid. 150 asked. Washington Safe Deposit and Trust. 250 bid. 250 asked. Washington Lona and Trust. 152 bid. 150 asked. Washington Safe Deposit and Trust. 250 bid. 250 asked. Washington Safe Deposit and Trust. 250 bid. 250 asked. Washington Lona Union 11½ bid. 16 saked. Olumbia 12½ bid. 150 asked. Columbia 11½ bid. 16 saked. Columbia 12½ bid. 150 asked. Columbia 12½ bid. 150 asked. Columbia 11½ bid. 16 saked. Col

65 bid. *Ex. dividend.

Grain, Provisions and Cotton Markets. Furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co., bankers and brokers, 1419 F st., members New York stock exchange, correspondents Messrs, La-denburg, Thalmann & Co., New York.

